

100 DAYS ACTION PLAN

SOCIAL SCIENCE

MATERIAL

D.C.E.B PALNADU

WITH BEST WISHES

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MATERIAL INFORMATION:

- 1. LEVEL -1.ALL (RISING STARS & SHINING STARS)**
- 2. LEVEL -2(SHINING STARS)**

NOTE: “Teach and train the students well by strictly following the DGE blueprint, and make sure they practise thoroughly.”

S.S.C. QUESTION PAPER MODEL - 2025

Q. NO.	MAR KS		UNIT
1	1	KN	G 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
2	1	KN	G 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
3	1	KN	G 6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
4	1	KN	H 1 RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE
5	1	KN	H 3 THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD
6	1	KN	H 3 THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD
7	1	KN	C 2 FEDERALISM
8	1	KN	C 2 FEDERALISM
9	1	KN	C 4 POLITICAL PARTIES
10	1	KN	E 1 DEVELOPMENT
11	1	ANA	E 4 GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY
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13	2	KN	G 6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
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15	2	KN	H 3 THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD
16	2	KN	H 5 PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD
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18	2		C 3 GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE
19	2	ANA	E 4 GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY
20	2	CRE	E 5 CONSUMER RIGHTS
21	4	UN	G 2 FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES
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23	4	CRE	H 1 RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE
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27	4	CRE	E 1 DEVELOPMENT
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29	8	UN	G 3 WATER RESOURCES G 4 AGRICULTURE
30	8		H 2 NATIONALISM IN INDIA H 5 PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD
31	8	ANA	E 2 SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY E 3 MONEY AND CREDIT
32	8	APP	C 1 POWER – SHARING C 4 POLITICAL PARTIES
33	8	UN	INDIA 4+4 (G1 & 6, E3, E3) / (G7, G7 E3, E3) WORLD 4+4 (H5, H5, C4, C4) / (H3, H3, C4, C5)

1.RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

LEVEL -1

(1 MARK)

1. On the basis of exhaustibility resources can be classified as ____? **A: Renewable and non-renewable**
2. What should be the percentage of forest in geographical area (National Forest Policy 1952) **A: 33%**
3. Which type of soil is ideal for growing cotton? **A: Black Soil**
4. Find the odd one out: (a) Wind (b) Water (c) Solar energy (d) Metal **A: Metal**
5. Give any two examples for renewable resources. **A: Wind, Solar, Water.**
6. Where was the first International Earth Summit held? **A: Rio de Janeiro.**
7. Who was the author of the book "Small is Beautiful"? **A: E.F. Schumacher**
8. "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed." Who said these words? **A: Gandhiji**
9. **What is sustainable development?**
 - ❖ Sustainable economic development means "development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation".

LEVEL—2 (SHINING STARS)

10. Which is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? **A: Over irrigation**
11. Earth Summit – 2025 was held at which city? **A: Dambana (Sri Lanka)**
12. Expand UNCED? **A: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.**
13. What are the reasons for land degradation? **A: 1. Deforestation 2. Mining and Quarrying**
14. **What are the steps to be taken for conservation of land?**

A: Afforestation, contour ploughing, Terrance farming.
15. **What is meant by sheet erosion?**

A: In Such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as Sheet erosion.
16. **What is Agenda 21?**

A: Sustainable Development in the 21st century.
17. **In which of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced?**

a) Punjab b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh c) Haryana d) Uttarakhand **A: Uttarakhand**
18. **Brundtland Commission Report is related to?**

A: This report introduced the concept of "Sustainable Development" and advocated it as a means for resource conservation.

19. On the basis of origin, resources can be classified as? **A: Biotic and abiotic.**

20. Give any two examples of Non-renewable resources. **A: petroleum, gas**

21. Which soil is predominantly found in Maharashtra? **A: Black Soil**

22. Solar energy :: Renewable Resources Fossilfuels :: Non-renewable resources

23. Match the following **A: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B**

Causes of land degradation

States

1. Deforestation due to mining () A. Gujarat, Rajasthan

2. over grazing () B. Punjab, Haryana

3. Over irrigation () C. Odisha, Jharkhand

2.FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE

LEVEL -1

(4 MARKS)

1.What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives?

- Biodiversity means the variety of plants, animals, and microorganisms on Earth.
- It gives us food, medicine, and raw materials.
- It maintains balance in nature like clean air, water, and climate.
- It helps in the survival of all living beings, including humans.

2. How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain.

Human activities have affected the deflection of flora and fauna in many ways.

- ❖ Deforestation
- ❖ Habitat destruction.
- ❖ loss of habitats for many species.
- ❖ pollution from Industries.
- ❖ agriculture activities.
- ❖ These are all affected the health and survival of many species.

3. Distinguish between Reserved Forests and Protected Forests.

RESERVED FOREST	PROTECTED FOREST
➤ The result forest are regarded as the most valuable.	The forest land are protected from any further depletion
➤ More than half of the total forest has been declared reserved forests.	Almost one third of the total forest area is declared protected forest
➤ These forests are majority found in Jammu& Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra.	The forests are majority found in Bihar,Haryana,Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Odisha.

4. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife.

- ❖ People patrol forests to stop cutting trees and hunting.
- ❖ Communities use forest resources carefully.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4. Industrialisation. | 5.Lack of sufficient rains. | 6.Agricultural Mismanagement |
| ➤ Climate Change and Less Rainfall. | | |
| ➤ Water pollution. | | |
| ➤ Over Irrigation | | |

3) Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out?

- In semi-arid regions of Rajasthan every house has tankas.
- The tankas means large and deep underground water tanks.
- The tankas would built inside the house or the courtyard.
- The tankas would be linked to the roof of the houses.
- Rainwater falling on roofs would run down through the pipe.
- The collected rainwater would be stored in the tankas.
- These tankas would be helped to beat the summer heat also.
- The palar pani is Considered the Purest water form
- Rainwater harvesting in semi-arid Rajasthan is a blend of tradition and sustainability.

4) Classify and write the Do's and Don'ts during the floods?

A: Do's (8 Simple points)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.Move to a safe high place. | 2. Drink clean boiled water |
| 3. Keep a torch and medicines ready. | 4. Switch off electricity. |
| 5. Listen to government warnings. | 6. Keep important documents safe. |
| 7. Help children and elders. | 8. Stay connected with neighbours. |

Don'ts (8 Simple Points)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Don't walk in floodwater. | 2. Don't drive through flowing water. |
| 3. Don't go near electric wires. | 4. Don't drink dirty water. |
| 5. Don't believe rumours. | 6. Don't travel unless necessary. |
| 7. Don't touch fallen trees or poles. | 8. Don't ignore safety instructions. |

1MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is water Scarcity?

A situation where water is not available or limited for regular usage.

2. What is multi-purpose river project?

A dam constructed on a river for multiple uses such as irrigation, water storage, electricity generation, tourism etc.

3. State two methods of rainwater harvesting.

Percolation tanks, rooftop harvesting, tankas etc

4.State two points about the importance of water resources.

They are vital for human survival.

They are important for growing crops etc

LEVEL -2(SHINING STARS)

5) Discuss how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.

- ❖ Dams.
- ❖ Reservoirs—
- ❖ conserve, store water.
- ❖ Underground tanks—
- ❖ Reduce the heat during the summer
- ❖ Rooft of rainwater system

6) Explain how water becomes a renewable resource?

- ❖ Water circulates in nature in many forms.
- ❖ They are liquid, snow, dew, ice, fog, and water vapor.
- ❖ Water evaporates from the Earth's surface.
- ❖ It forms clouds and returns as rain to the Earth's surface.
- ❖ This process is known as the water cycle
- ❖ The change of state of a liquid to vapour at all temperatures from the surface of the liquid is called evaporation.
- ❖ Condensation; is the process where water vapor becomes liquid.
- ❖ Precipitation: water that falls from the clouds

7) Explain the importance of water resources?

- ❖ Water is essential for drinking and survival of all living beings.
- ❖ It is used for growing crops and supporting agriculture.
- ❖ Industries use water for cooling, cleaning, and making products.
- ❖ Water is needed for cooking, cleaning, and daily household work.
- ❖ Rivers and lakes help in fishing and transportation.
- ❖ Water is used to produce electricity (hydropower).
- ❖ It supports plants, animals, and natural ecosystems.
- ❖ Clean water is important for good health and hygiene.

4. AGRICULTURE

LEVEL -1

(8 MARKS)

1)The initiative steps taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production? Explain?

- ❖ Collectivisation
- ❖ Abolition of zamindari system land reforms
- ❖ First five year plan focused on agriculture.
- ❖ The Green Revolution to increase food production
- ❖ Minimum support price
- ❖ KSS
- ❖ Subsidy on agricultural inputs.

(OR)

- ❖ Land development programs were initiated.
- ❖ Crop insurance is announced.
- ❖ Minimum Support Price is initiated. .
- ❖ Established the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- ❖ Irrigation facilities were developed.
- ❖ Constructed many multi-purpose projects on rivers.
- ❖ Supplied the HYV seeds to the farmers.
- ❖ Provided loans to the farmers

2)Explain the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers?

- ❖ Abolition of zamindari system.
- ❖ Consolidation of small holdings.
- ❖ Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
- ❖ Co-operative societies.
- ❖ Land development program (LDP)
- ❖ Providing loan facilities to farmers.
- ❖ Minimum support price.
- ❖ Distribution of fertilizers and pesticides
- ❖ Crop Insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, disease.

3) Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

- ❖ Rice is the staple food crop in India.
- ❖ India is the 2nd largest producer of rice after China.
- ❖ Rice is a kharif crop
- ❖ Rice required a heart and humid climate.
- ❖ Temperature about 25 degrees.
- ❖ 100 cm of annual rainfall.
- ❖ Alluvial soil and Delta soil are suitable.
- ❖ Good water supply needed.
- ❖ Labour needed crop.

(4) Explain the importance of Agriculture in India.

- ❖ A major portion of National income comes from Agriculture.
- ❖ Agriculture provides raw materials to industries.
- ❖ Agriculture creates employment opportunities.
- ❖ Agriculture plays a crucial role in our international trade.
- ❖ Agriculture creates infrastructural facilities. .
- ❖ Agriculture feeds the large population of our country
- ❖ All humans depend on agriculture for food.
- ❖ It helps in the development of rural areas.
- ❖ It ensures food security for the country.
- ❖ It supports the Indian economy and contributes to GDP.

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Which is the staple food crop of most people in India? Paddy or rice

2. Which country is the second largest rice producer in the world after China? INDIA

3. How many percent of India's population is engaged in agriculture? ABOUT 58%

4. What is Intensive Subsistence Farming? Growing crops for self-use situation

5. How many cropping seasons are followed in India? What are they?

- ❖ Three seasons. Kharif, Rabi and Zaid

5. What is Zaid?

- ❖ The gap between rabi and kharif where crops are grown in some areas of good irrigation

7. Which are called coarse grains? Ans: Jowar, Bajra, Ragi etc

8. Expand KCC. Ans: Kisan credit card

LEVEL -2(SHINING STARS)

(5) Explain Intensive Subsistence Farming and Commercial Farming.

SUBSISTANCE FORMING	COMMERCIAL FORMING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Practiced on small patches of land. ❖ Tools used- Hoe, Dao, Digging sticks. ❖ Farming depends on natural fertility of soil. ❖ Monsoon rains for irrigation. ❖ Labour intensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Practiced on large tracks of land. ❖ Modern machines are used tractor harvesters. ❖ Use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides. ❖ Irrigation facilities- tubewells, canals. ❖ capital intensive HYV seeds, Technology.

5. MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES.

LEVERL-1(RISING STARS)

1) Why do we need to conserve mineral resources? Explain?

- ❖ Mineral resources found on the earth surface are limited.
- ❖ We are rapidly consuming mineral resources.
- ❖ Minerals required millions of years to be created.
- ❖ The geological process of mineral formation is so slow.

2) Discuss the distribution of Coal in India.

India has two main types of coal fields:

- ❖ Gondwana Coal Fields ::
- ❖ Jharkhand – Jharia, Bokaro, and Giridih coalfields are important.
- ❖ Chhattisgarh – Korba and Hasdo Valley are major coal areas.
- ❖ Odisha – Talcher and Ib Valley coalfields.
- ❖ West Bengal – Raniganj coalfield is one of the oldest in India.
- ❖ Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra – Singrauli and Wardha Valley coalfields.
- ❖ Tertiary Coal Fields :::
- ❖ These are younger coal deposits found in the northeastern region.
- ❖ Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh

LEVEL -2

4) Classify the Ferrous Minerals and Non-Ferrous Minerals?

FERROUS	NON- FERROUS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High iron content 2. Lo conductivity 3. Very magnetic 4. Lowest and target ID scale 5. Strength and durability 6. Carbon Steel, Caste iron Stainless steel 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No iron 2. High connectivity 3. Non magnetic 4. Highest on Target ID scale malleability Aluminum, Copper, Gold, zink

5. Classify conventional and Non-conventional sources of Energy?

Conventional source of energy.	Non – Conventional sources of energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Non- renewable sources of energy. ❖ commonly used. ❖ It take a long time to formed. ❖ Example: Coal, petroleum etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Renewable sources of energy. ❖ Nowadays are used. ❖ Continuously produced in nature. ❖ Wind energy, solar energy etc..

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Classify the Minerals.

- ❖ Metallic minerals, on metallic minerals and energy minerals

2. Write any two examples of non-metallic minerals.

- ❖ Limestone, gypsum

3. Write any two examples of metallic minerals.

- ❖ Iron, copper, silver etc

4. Write any two examples of Ferrous minerals.

- ❖ Iron, manganese

5. Write any two examples of Non-Ferrous minerals.

- ❖ Bauxite, gold

6. Write any two examples of conventional sources of energy.

- ❖ Coal, petroleum and natural gas

LEVEL 2(SHINING STARS)

6.What is a Mineral?

- ❖ Naturally appearing substance with a definite internal structure
- ❖ Minerals are formed in varied forms in nature ranging from the hardest Diamond, softest talc.

7.How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks? Explain.

In Igneous Rocks:

- ❖ When hot magma cools and becomes solid, minerals form inside the rock.

In Metamorphic Rocks:

- ❖ When rocks are put under high heat and pressure, their minerals change and new minerals are formed.

6.MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

LEVEL 1(RISING STARS)

1.What is manufacturing?

- ❖ Manufacturing is the process of making goods or products in large quantities using machines and tools in factories.
- ❖ It involves changing raw materials into finished goods.

2. What are basic industries? Give one example.

- ❖ Supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods are called basic industries.
- ❖ Eg: Iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminum smelting.

3. How do industries pollute the environment?

Industries pollute the environment in many ways.

- ❖ They are:
i. Air Pollution.
ii. Water Pollution.
iii. Thermal Pollution.

4. Mention the steps taken by industries to minimise environmental degradation.

- ❖ Waste water is treated before releasing into rivers
- ❖ smoke filter and scrapers are used to control air pollution
- ❖ Eco friendly machines are used to reduce pollution
- ❖ Recycling of waste is encouraged inside industries

1. Which is the basic raw material used by the Aluminium industry?

Ans: Bauxite

2. In Iron and Steel industry, in what ratio are iron ore, coking coal and limestone used? **Ans: 4;2:1**
3. Expanded OIL? **Ans: Oil India Limited**
4. When was the first successful textile mill established in Mumbai? **Ans: 1854**
5. When did power-looms come into use in the Indian textile industry? **Ans: After the 18th century**
6. Expand NTPC. **Ans: National Thermal Power Corporation**
7. Which fibre is called the “Golden Fibre”? **Ans: Jute**
8. What is the maximum investment allowed in Small-Scale Industries at present? **Ans: Rs 4000**
9. Expand BHEL. **Ans: Bharath Heavy Electrical Limited**
10. Expand TISCO **Ans: Tata Iron and Steel Company**
11. Find out which is not related to Argo-based Industries. **Ans: c. cement**
 A. sugar B. rubber C. cement D. coffee
12. In which of the following state Kalpakam Nuclear Power Plant located. **Ans: B. Tamil Nadu**
 A. Kerala B. Tamil Nadu C. Delhi D. Sikkim

LEVEL 2 (SHINING STARS)

1. What factors led to the concentration of the cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat in the early years?

- ❖ These regions had warm and humid climate, suitable for cotton spinning.
- ❖ Raw cotton was easily available in large quantity.
- ❖ Ports like Mumbai helped in export and import.
- ❖ Availability of skilled workers for textile work.

2. What factors are responsible for most of the jute mills being located in the Hugli basin?

- ❖ Proximity of the jute producing areas.
- ❖ Inexpensive water transport.

3. What are Agro-based industries? Give an example.

- ❖ Industries that are dependent on agriculture for raw material are known as Agro-based Industries.
- ❖ Ex: Cotton, jute, silk, woollen textiles, sugar and edible oil

4. What are Mineral-based industries? Give an example.

1. Iron and steel. 2. Cement. 3. Aluminium.
 4. Machine tools. 5. Petrochemicals.

5. Write any two advantages for the concentration of iron and steel industries around the Chota Nagpur plateau.

- ❖ Low cost of iron ore.
- ❖ High grade raw materials.

7. LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

LEVEL -1(RISING STARS)

1. State any three Merits of roadways.

- ❖ Easy to reach anywhere (Accessibility & Flexibility).
- ❖ Useful for all types of transport (Versatility)

- ❖ Even in the mountain region Road can built.

2.What is the significance of the boarder roads?

- ❖ The road constructed and maintained by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO)
- ❖ This was established in 1960.
- ❖ In difficult terrain mainly in Northern and North Eastern areas borderline roads played a major role.
- ❖ They provided access to education and tourism

3.What is meant by trade? What is the difference between International and local trade?

INTERNATIONAL TRADE	LOCAL TRADE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The exchange of good from two or more countries ❖ Trade usually take place through sea or air routes ❖ Export and import are the components of international Trade ❖ economic barometer of a country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Trade is within the country ❖ Red tape mainly through roads railways in land water ways ❖ Sales and purchases taking place with in the local market ❖ Economic prosperity of the local people

4.why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and it is economy.

- ❖ Access to services: People can reach education, healthcare, and markets easily.
- ❖ hey help in the development of communication.
- ❖ Transport and communication help move goods, people, and information easily.
- ❖ They connect the country and support its economic growth.

5)Observe the map and answers the following Questions

1)what does the given map tell us

Major ports and some international airports

2)what is the name of airport in Andhra Pradesh in this map?

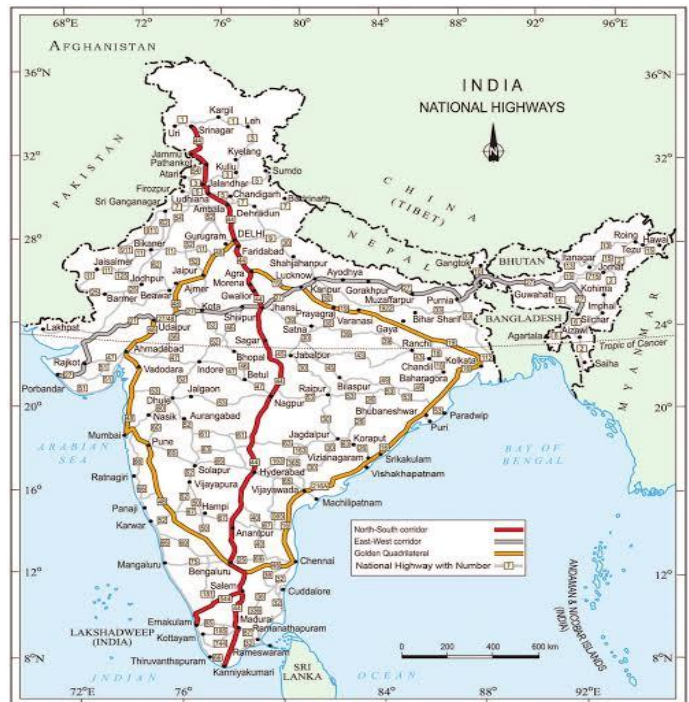
Visakhapatnam. .



6) Observe the map and answers the following questions

1) what does the given map tell us
National Highways

2) Why are there less railway lines in Jammu and Kashmir
Himalaya regions



LEVEL -2(SHINING STARS)

7) where and why is rail transport most convenient means of transportation

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Cheaper for long distances | 2. Can carry more passengers and heavy goods |
| 3. Faster and safer than road for long travel | 4. Eco-friendly and uses less fuel |
| 5. Connects remote areas with cities | 6. Reduces traffic on roads |

8) What is Called Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways?

- ✦ The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways is a network of highways that connects four major cities in India: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata

9) write about Atal Tunnel?

- ✦ The Atal Tunnel is the World's longest Highway tunnel
- ✦ This tunnel connects Manali to Lahul-Spiti valley.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE.

(1M & 4 M)

LEVEL.1(RISING STARS & SHINING STARS)

1) Trace the proces of German unification.

- ✦ The national feeling work while spread among middle class Germans.
- ✦ They tried to United the different regions of the German.
- ✦ It was began in 1866.
- ✦ It was completed in the year 1871 led by the kingdom of Prussia.
- ✦ Bismarck was the architect of the German unification.
- ✦ In January 1871 the Prussian King William -1 was proclaimed as the German Emperor.
- ✦ The ceremony held at Versailles
- ✦ Wars Fought: Prussia fought wars against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870-71).

2) What Changes did Napoleon introduce to Make the administrative system more efficient
in the territories ruled by him?

- ❖ Napoleon made one equal law for everyone.
- ❖ He ended feudalism and made peasants free.
- ❖ He removed old work rules and improved roads.
- ❖ He made same weights, measures, and money to help trade.

3) Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe?

- ❖ Folk songs, dances, and stories made people feel proud of their own culture.
- ❖ These traditions reminded people that they shared a common history.
- ❖ Local languages used by writers and poets helped unite people who spoke the same language.
- ❖ Romantic art, music, and poetry encouraged love for the nation and strengthened nationalism.

1 MARK QUESTIONS

4. French painter who imagined an ideal world?

AnS:Frederic Sorrieu

5. Write about Civil Code of 1804.

- ❖ The Civil Code of 1804, also called the Napoleonic Code, removed birth-based privileges, gave equality before law, protected right to property, and introduced uniform laws in France and regions under Napoleon.

6. Who hosted the "Treaty of Vienna"?

- ❖ Austria hosted the Treaty (Congress) of Vienna under Prince Metternich.

7. What is the meaning of "plebiscite"?

- ❖ Plebiscite means direct vote by the people to decide an important political question.

8. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold" – who said these words?

- ❖ Duke Metternich (Austrian Chancellor)

9. Germany :: Germania France :: _____?

A. Marianne (National symbol of France)

10. Young Italy :: Mazzini Young Europe :: _____ ?

- ❖ Mazzini (He founded both organisations)

11. When was the French Revolution occurred?

1789

12. When was the Treaty of Vienna conducted?

1815

LEVEL -2. (SHINING STARS)

1) How was the history of Nationalism in Britain unlike that of the rest of Europe ?

- ❖ In Europe, nations formed through revolutions, but in Britain it happened through unions of kingdoms.
- ❖ England joined with Wales and Scotland to form one nation.
- ❖ The Act of Union (1707) created the United Kingdom.
- ❖ British nation-building often suppressed Scottish and Irish cultures.

3) Write a note on Guiseppe mazzini.

- ❖ Mazzini was born in Geneva in 1807.
- ❖ He founded three secret societies — Carbonari, Young Italy, and Young Europe.
- ❖ He wanted Italy to be a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations.
- ❖ He believed the unification of Italy could be the basis of Italian liberty.

3) What is the role of Women in Nationalist struggles.

- ❖ Women actively participated in national struggles.
- ❖ They formed their own political associations.
- ❖ They founded newspapers.
- ❖ They actively participated in political meetings and demonstrations

2.NATIONALISM IN INDIA.

LEVEL 1

8MARKS

1) Evaluate the varying motivations, hopes, and struggles of the diverse social groups that participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Choose any three groups and assess how their specific aspirations influenced their engagement with the movement.

- ❖ Lawyers, teachers, and students joined and stopped going to British schools.
- ❖ Peasants joined because landlords took high rents and made them work for free.
- ❖ Tribal people joined because the British took their forests and their rights.
- ❖ Plantation workers joined because they wanted to go freely to their home villages.
- ❖ All groups believed Gandhi's rule would end their problems.
- ❖ British unfair laws and heavy taxes made people angry.
- ❖ People joined together to fight for freedom and justice.
- ❖ Because many groups joined, the movement became strong all over India.

2) Assess the effectiveness of the Salt March as a symbol of resistance against colonialism.

- ❖ Gandhi used salt as a powerful symbol to unite the nation.
- ❖ Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.
- ❖ The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.
- ❖ Salt was an essential item of food and was consumed by all.
- ❖ Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
- ❖ So Gandhiji started Salt march on 6th April 1930.
- ❖ He reached Dandi, violated the law and made salt. (i) This march developed the feeling of nationalism

3) Evaluate the impact of participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement on the lives of women.

- ❖ Many women joined the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ❖ Women came out of their homes and joined the Salt March.
- ❖ They stopped using foreign cloth and avoided liquor shops.
- ❖ Some women made salt as a protest.
- ❖ Many women were arrested for taking part in the movement.
- ❖ In towns, most women were from high-caste families.
- ❖ In villages, women were from rich peasant families.
- ❖ Gandhi's message inspired women, and they felt it was their duty to help the nation.

4) Evaluate the various ways in which the First World War contributed to the growth and intensification of the National Movement in India.

- ❖ Taxes and prices increased, so people suffered more.
- ❖ People became angry with British rule.
- ❖ Indian soldiers fought in the war but were not treated well.
- ❖ Food and goods became costly, causing hardship.
- ❖ Many Indians expected freedom after helping in the war.
- ❖ When freedom was not given, disappointment grew.
- ❖ National leaders used this anger to unite people.
- ❖ This made the freedom movement stronger.

4) Analyze the reasons behind Mahatma Gandhi's decision to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.

- ❖ A violent incident happened at Chauri Chaura.
- ❖ Protesters burned a police station and policemen died.
- ❖ Gandhi did not want violence in the movement.
- ❖ He believed violence would spoil the freedom struggle.
- ❖ British would use violence as an excuse to crush the movement.
- ❖ Gandhi wanted discipline and peace among people.
- ❖ He felt India was not yet ready for a big non-violent fight.
- ❖ So he stopped the movement to protect people and the nation.

1 MARK QUESTIONS

6. When did the Non-Cooperation Movement start? 1920
7. When did the Civil Disobedience Movement start? 1930
8. Which Round Table Conference did Gandhiji attend? Second Round Table Conference
9. When did the Simon Commission arrive in India? 1928

LEVEL – 2 : SHINING STAR (8 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Explain the significance and impact of the following on the Indian National Movement:

a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- ❖ It happened on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar.
- ❖ General Dyer ordered firing on innocent people.
- ❖ Hundreds of people were killed.
- ❖ Indians were shocked and angry.
- ❖ Trust in the British government was lost.
- ❖ It encouraged people to join the freedom struggle.
- ❖ Gandhiji started protesting strongly after this event.
- ❖ It united Indians against British rule.

b) Simon Commission

- ❖ Simon Commission came to India in 1928.
- ❖ All members were British—no Indians included.
- ❖ Indians felt insulted.
- ❖ People protested everywhere shouting “Simon Go Back”.
- ❖ Lala Lajpat Rai was injured during protests and later died.
- ❖ The protest made Indians more united.
- ❖ Demand for complete independence increased.
- ❖ It strengthened the national movement.

2. Explain Quit India Movement

1. Started in 1942 by Gandhiji.
2. Slogan was “Do or Die”.
3. People wanted the British to leave India immediately.

4. Students, workers, women all joined the protest.
5. Many government offices were boycotted.
6. British arrested many leaders.
7. People fought with great courage.
8. It became the final big movement before independence.

3. Explain Salt March

1. Started in 1930 by Gandhiji.
2. Gandhiji walked 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi.
3. Aim: to break the unfair salt law.
4. Thousands of people joined him.
5. Gandhi made salt at Dandi as a protest.
6. It became a symbol of fight against injustice.
7. Many people were arrested.
8. It made the freedom movement stronger.

4. Short Notes

a) What is meant by the Idea of Satyagraha .

1. Satyagraha means truth-force or non-violent resistance.
2. It teaches peaceful protest.
3. No violence should be used
4. Fight injustice with truth.
5. Convert the enemy through love and patience.
6. Self-suffering is better than hurting others.
7. It creates moral power in people.
8. Gandhiji used it in all his movements.

b) Rowlatt Act

1. Passed in 1919 by the British.
2. Allowed the police to arrest anyone without reason.
3. No lawyer, no trial for arrested persons.
4. It was very unjust and harsh.
5. Indians protested strongly.
6. Gandhiji started the Rowlatt Satyagraha.
7. Many strikes and hartals were held.
8. This act increased India's anger against British rule.

3. THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD. (2M & 1M)

LEVEL 1

1. What was the importance of Hosay?

- ❖ Hosay was a festival celebrated by Muslims, but people of many religions joined it.
- ❖ It became an event showing unity, brotherhood, and shared culture among different communities.

2) What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?

1. Bretton Woods is in New Hampshire, USA
2. The Bretton Woods Agreement was concluded in July 1944.
3. By that agreement IMF and World Bank were established.
4. These institutions must stabilise the global economy.

3) . What are MNCs?

- ❖ MNCs (Multinational Corporations) are companies that operate in many countries, not just one.
- ❖ Examples: Coca-Cola, Samsung, Toyota, etc., which produce and sell goods globally.

4). Write about the disease Rinderpest or Cattle Plague.

- ❖ Rinderpest was a deadly disease that affected cows and buffaloes.

- ❖ It spread across Africa and Asia, killing millions of cattle and causing food shortages and economic loss.

5) The Great Depression on the Indian economy.

- ❖ The depression affected Indian trade.
- ❖ India was exporting agricultural goods.
- ❖ India was importing manufactured goods.
- ❖ India was closely integrated into the global economy

1 MARK QUESTIONS

6. Expand IMF. International Monetary Fund
7. Expand IBRD. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Also called World Bank)
8. Expand NIEO. New International Economic Order
9. Central Powers Countries like Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire in World War I.
10. Allied Powers Countries like Britain, France, Russia, USA in World War I.
11. Which of the following does NOT belong to Caribbean Island group? (B. Guyana)
- A. Trinidad. B. Guyana C. Surinam. D. Ceylon
12. Expand MNC. Multinational Corporation
13. Find the odd one out. (UNMF (It is not a real organisation))
- IMF, UNMF, IBRD, MNC
14. What were the 'Corn Laws'?
- ❖ British laws that put high taxes on imported grain to protect British farmers.
15. What is the other name for the Cattle Plague?
- ❖ Rinderpest
16. In which year did the First World War begin? (A.1914)
- A. 1914 B. 1916. C. 1918. D. 1939

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Describe the importance of the Silk Routes.

- ❖ Silk Routes helped countries trade things like silk, spices, and gold.
- ❖ They also helped people share ideas, culture, and religions between Asia and Europe.

4. THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION. (4M)

LEVEL -1 (RISING STARS & SHINING STARS)

1) Analyse some industrialists in 19th-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

1. The machines were very expensive.
2. The machines were cautious to use.
3. The machines often broke down.
4. The cost of repairing them was huge.

2) How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?

- ❖ Established political power to assert monopoly right to trade.
- ❖ Eliminated the existing traders and brokers.
- ❖ Appointed Gomasthas to supervise weavers, examine the quality of the cloth and collect supplies.
- ❖ Weavers were not allowed to contact other buyers.
- ❖ Weavers were given advances and were offered a loan to buy raw material.

3) Analyse the women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny?

- ❖ Women thought the Spinning Jenny would take away their jobs.
- ❖ They feared they would earn less money.
- ❖ They felt the machine would replace hand spinning.
- ❖ So they attacked and broke the Spinning Jenny.

4) Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation.

1. The word 'Proto' means the first or early form of something.
2. Before factories began in England, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market.
3. This was not based on factories.
4. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation

LEVEL -2. (SHINING STARS)

5) Why did the East India Company appointed gomasthas to supervise weavers in India?

- ❖ The Company appointed gomasthas to control weavers and their work.
- ❖ They made sure weavers worked only for the Company.
- ❖ Gomasthas checked cloth quality and fixed prices.
- ❖ They also collected goods and maintained records for the Company.

6) Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

1. British mills focused on army goods.
2. This created a home market for Indian mills. prolonged war increasing Army demands.
3. Indian factories to contribute to British army requirements
4. Like saddle, boots, tents, uniform and jute bags.
5. New factories were established in India

5. PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD. (8M & 2M)

LEVEL 1

1) How print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India?

- ❖ Print culture spread new ideas quickly to large numbers of people.
- ❖ Newspapers and books created awareness about British rule and its impact.
- ❖ Nationalist leaders used print to inspire unity among Indians.
- ❖ Journals and magazines spread messages of freedom and self-rule.
- ❖ Vernacular languages in print reached people in villages and towns

- ❖ Social reformers used print to fight caste and religious divisions.
- ❖ National songs, poems, and stories boosted patriotic feelings.
- ❖ Overall, print culture helped unite Indians in the struggle for independence
- ❖ The print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India

2) Comment on “The effect, of the spread of print culture for poor people in 19th century India”.

- ❖ Print culture helped poor people learn new ideas.
- ❖ Cheap books and newspapers became available to them.
- ❖ Many poor people listened to public readings even if they couldn't read.
- ❖ They learned about social reforms and rights.
- ❖ Religious and folk stories were printed in local languages.
- ❖ Print helped in spreading awareness among workers and peasants.
- ❖ It encouraged literacy and education among the poor.
- ❖ Poor people started to take part in social and political movements.

3) Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

- ❖ Gandhi said Swaraj means true freedom for all people.
- ❖ People should be able to speak freely.
- ❖ Newspapers should be free to write the truth.
- ❖ People should be free to form groups.
- ❖ These freedoms help people share ideas.
- ❖ They help people fight against wrong things.
- ❖ Without these freedoms, Swaraj is not real.
- ❖ True independence means people can speak, write, and join together freely. press, and freedom of association.
- ❖ Gandhi considered that the liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association
- ❖ These three aspects as powerful means of expressing public opinion.

2 MARK QUESTIONS

4. How did the print culture spread literacy among poor people in India?

- ❖ Books became cheap and easy to get.
- ❖ Poor people could buy or borrow small books and newspapers.
- ❖ Printed materials helped them learn reading.
- ❖ It increased their knowledge and awareness.

5. John Gutenberg and his printing press

- ❖ Gutenberg invented the first metal-type printing press in 1440.
- ❖ His machine printed books fast and in large numbers.
- ❖ Books became cheap.
- ❖ This started the printing revolution.

LEVEL -2. (SHINING STARS)

1. What was the Vernacular Press Act?

- ❖ British passed this law in 1878.
- ❖ It controlled newspapers printed in Indian languages.
- ❖ Government could stop papers
- ❖ .Any paper criticising British rule was punished.

2. How can you say Martin Luther was in favour of print?

- ❖ Printing helped spread Luther's ideas quickly.
- ❖ His writings reached many people.
- ❖ People came to know his views against the Church.
- ❖ Printing supported the Protestant movement.

1. POWER SHARING

LEVEL - 1: RAISING STARS

8 MARK QUESTIONS:

1) What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these

- ❖ Forms of power-sharing: Power sharing forms are 4 types.

1. Horizontal Division of Power:

- ❖ Power is shared among legislature, executive and judiciary.
- ❖ It is called as horizontal distribution of power.
- ❖ For example: India.

2. Vertical Division of Power:

- ❖ Power can be shared among governments at different levels.
- ❖ A government for the country is called federal government
- ❖ (Example - India): 1. Central Government . 2. State Government . 3. Local Government

3. Community government:

- ❖ Power may also be shared among different religious and linguistic groups.
- ❖ Ex: 'Community government' in Belgium.

4. Power-sharing among political parties:

- ❖ Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.
- ❖ Ex: NDA and UPA government.

2. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Prudential Reason:

- ❖ India is a multicultural society.
- ❖ The distribution of power is necessary to maintain peace.
- ❖ In India, some seats are reserved for SC and STs.
- ❖ It enables all social groups to manage the government.

Moral Reason:

- ❖ India is a democratic country.
- ❖ It upholds the ideals of democracy.
- ❖ In a democracy, the people themselves are the rulers.

3. Evaluate the power sharing system in India?

India's power-sharing system is a combination of horizontal and vertical distribution of power.

Horizontal power-sharing:

Power is divided among the three organs of government.

1. Legislature: Makes the laws.
2. Executive: Implements the laws.
3. Judiciary: Interprets the laws and ensures their constitutionality.

Vertical power-sharing:

1. Union Government.
2. State Government.
3. Local Self-Government.

Evaluation of the system:

1. The system is effective in maintaining unity in diversity.
2. Ensuring political and social stability.

4. Compare and contrast India's power sharing methods with Sri Lanka and Belgium.

1. Federal Structure:

India	Sri Lanka	Belgium
India's power sharing system is a combination of horizontal and vertical distribution of power.	Sri Lanka has a more centralized governance model that holds most power.	Belgium has Federal system where power is shared horizontally and vertically between the federal government and regional governments for linguistic communities.

2. Local Governance:

India	Sri Lanka	Belgium
India extends its power sharing framework to local levels through municipalities and panchayats, enhancing grassroots participation in governance.	Sri Lanka needs strong local governance structures that empower minority groups.	Belgium also allows regional governments to handle local affairs.

3. Ethnic Composition:

India	Sri Lanka	Belgium
India is home to numerous ethnic and linguistic groups and its power sharing methods aim to accommodate this diversity.	Sri Lanka struggles with significant ethnic disparities, leading to social unrest.	Belgium's approach addresses its complex ethnic makeup.

5. Explain the advantages of power sharing in modern democracies.

- ❖ Encouragement of public participation in democratic process.
- ❖ Protect individual rights by allowing the judiciary to review laws.
- ❖ Reducing conflict by giving a voice to different communities.
- ❖ Promoting political stability by ensuring representation.
- ❖ Preventing any single group from dominating.
- ❖ Strengthening democracy by increasing citizen participation.
- ❖ Leading to more inclusive and representative governance.
- ❖ Ministers and government officials are accountable to the Parliament and State Assemblies.

1 MARKS QUESTIONS:

6. Match the language with the region (Belgium):

- a) Dutch () 1. Flemish region
b) French () 2. Brussels-capital region
c) German () 3. Wallonia region

a-1, b-3, c-3 there is a mistake

2. When did Belgium got independence? 1830

3. What are the types of Power sharing?

- ❖ Horizontal, vertical, power sharing in pressure groups and political power sharing.

LEVEL - 2: SHINING STARS

1. Write about the power sharing accommodation in Belgium.

- ❖ The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government.
- ❖ Some special laws require the support of a majority of members from each linguistic group.
- ❖ Thus no single community can make decisions independently.
- ❖ Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of the two regions of the country.
- ❖ The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- ❖ Brussels had a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- ❖ The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
- ❖ A part from the Central and State Government, there is a third kind of government. This is 'Community government'.

2. How does power sharing help in maintaining the stability of political order?

- ❖ Power sharing reduces fights for power.
- ❖ All groups get a role, so no one feels left out.
- ❖ It lowers conflicts between communities.
- ❖ It creates trust among people and leaders.
- ❖ It protects minority rights.
- ❖ It stops misuse of power.
- ❖ It improves decisions by involving more people.
- ❖ It keeps democracy stable.

2.FEDERALISM

LEVEL - 1: RAISING STARS

2 MARK QUESTIONS:

1. Point out one feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.

Similarities:

- ❖ In both the countries there are different levels of government.
- ❖ The constitution clearly lays down the power of different levels of government.

Differences:

- ❖ In Belgium, a part from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. That is 'community government'.
- ❖ But in India, there is no community government. There is local self-governments.

2. What is the main difference between a federal form of a government and a unitary one? Explain with one example.

- ❖ In a federal government, power is shared between central and state governments;
Example: India is federal, USA
- ❖ In a unitary government, all power lies with the central government.
Example: the United Kingdom, Japan.

1 MARK QUESTIONS:

3. What is Federalism?

Federalism is a system of government under which power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.

4. Fill in the blank based on first pair.

Coming together Federations : : U.S.A.

Holding together Federations : : India. (Note: Spain,Belgium are also answers)

5. Give any two examples for Union list? Ans: 1. Defence. 2. Banking. 3. Communications.

6. Give any two examples for State list? Ans:1. Police. 2. Trade. 3. Agriculture.

7. Give any two examples for Concurrent list? Ans: 1. Education. 2. Forests. 3. Marriages.

8. Give any two examples for Residuary list?

Ans: 1. Computer software. 2. E-commerce. 3. Cyberspace.

9. States with special status under Article 371 are _____

Ans: Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram.

10. States that were created on the basis of culture, ethnicity or geography:.....

Ans:Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand.

11. How many languages are recognized as Scheduled Languages by the constitution of India?

Ans: 22

12. What is a coalition government?

A coalition government is formed when two or more parties come together to form the government.

13. Expand S.R.C.

Ans: State Reorganisation Commission.

14. Match the following.

1. Defence. [] (A) Concurrent list.

2. Education. [] (B) State list.

3. Agriculture.[] (C) Union list.

Ans: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B (C,A,B.)

15. The plays an important role in overseeing the implementation constitutional provisions and procedures.

Ans: Judiciary.

16. Who presides over the meetings of a Municipal Corporation? Ans: Mayor.

17. 22 scheduled languages are included in the schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Ans: 8 schedule.

18. Fill in the blanks:

Marriage : : Concurrent list.

Trade : : _____

Ans: State list.

19. Find out the odd one.

Ans: (B) Andhra Pradesh

(A) Chandigarh. (B) Andhra Pradesh. (C) Ladakh. (D) Delhi.

20. India is following form of government.

(Ans: C)

A. Monarch.

B. Unitary.

C. Federal.

D. Dictator.

21. Find out the odd one?

Ans: (A.Police.)

A. Police.

B. Defence.

C. Foreign.

D. Banking.

LEVEL – 2:SHINING STARS

2 MARK QUESTIONS:

1. A few subjects in various lists, of the Indian constitution are given here. Group them under the union, state and concurrent lists as provided in the table below.

(A) Defence .

(B) Police.

(C) Agriculture.

(D) Education. (E) Banking.

(F) Forests.

(G) Communications. (H) Trade.

(I) Marriages.

Union List	State List	Concurrent List
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Defence, Banking,
Communications.

Police, Agriculture, Trade.

Education, Forests, Marriages.

2. Write about Gram Sabha.

- ❖ The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha.
- ❖ All the voters in the village are its members.
- ❖ Gram Sabha meet at least twice or thrice in a year.
- ❖ Gram Sabha approve the annual budget of gram panchayat.
- ❖ Gram Sabha review the performance of the gram panchayat.

3. GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE

LEVEL - 1: RAISING STARS

4 MARK QUESTIONS:

1. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India

1. They are not provided adequate education.
2. Parents prefer to have sons.
3. Female abortion is practiced.
4. Women get low wages than men
5. Various kinds of harassment and exploitations.
6. Women face domestic violence, harassment, and dowry-related.

2. Propose any two solutions to strengthen secularism in India.

1. Strict Implementation of Laws.
2. No Discrimination.
3. Promote Religious Tolerance.
4. No Religious Interference in Politics.

3. Explain the necessity of women empowerment?

Ans: Women empowerment is necessary because:

1. It gives women equal rights.
2. It gives equal opportunities.
3. It gives freedom to live with dignity.
4. When women are educated and independent, families become stronger.
5. Society develops faster.
6. Empowering women helps create a fair, safe, and progressive nation.

2 MARK QUESTIONS:

4. "India is a Secular state". Comment.

- ❖ There is no official religion for the Indian state.
- ❖ The Constitution provides freedom of religion.

5. State how caste inequalities are continuing in India.....? (Or) "Caste has still not

disappeared from contemporary India". Give any three examples to Justify the statement.

- ❖ Caste inequalities have not completely disappeared from India.
- ❖ Even today, most people marry within their own caste.

6. Write some problems faced by the women today?

1. Gender inequality.
2. Low wages.
3. Workplace inequality.
4. Violence.

7. "Women's representation is so low in India." –Comment.

1. Women's literacy rate is very low.
2. They are not politically motivated.

3. Parties are not giving tickets to women. 4. Many families do not support women in politics.

8. Mention any two constitutional provision that make India a secular state?

1. Constitution ensures freedoms of religion.
2. No religion has a special status.

9. Write any two slogans to promote Gender Equality

1. Equal rights - equal might.
2. Break the bias - build the future.

LEVEL – 2: SHINING STARS

4 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. State different forms of communal politics with one example each?

1. Communalism in everyday beliefs: When people start seeing their own religion as superior and others as inferior.

Example: A person believing that people of another religion are “less honest” just because of stereotypes.

2. Communalism as political identity: Using religion as the main basis for political identity and public discussions.

Example: A leader appealing only to people of his own religion for votes, saying “Vote for me because we belong to the same religion”.

3. Communal political mobilisation: Political parties encouraging people to think and act mainly along religious lines. Religious symbols, processions, and slogans are used to gather support.

Example: Organising large religious rallies or processions to create a sense of unity among one religious group before elections.

2. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India?

1. Caste inequalities have not completely disappeared from India.
2. Even today, most people marry within their own caste.
3. Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition.
4. Caste continues to be closely linked to economic status.

3. What is the status of women’s representation in India’s legislative bodies?

1. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low.
2. In Panchayati Raj 1/3 of the seats are reserved for women.
3. In central Legislature women strength is less than 10%.
4. In State Legislature women strength is less than 5%.
5. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world.

4. How are religious differences expressed in politics?

1. Religious differences are expressed in politics when political leaders or parties use religion to get support.
2. They may appeal to people of one religion, raise religious issues during elections.
3. They often want to support demands of religious groups.
4. Sometimes religious differences also cause tensions that affect political decisions.
5. Political leaders or parties try to gather votes of a particular religious community by offering special schemes.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS:

5. Write any two slogans to promote Gender Equality

1. Equal rights - equal might.
2. Break the bias

6. Write four slogans to break the caste system in India.

1. Equal rights – equal might.
2. One nation, one people – Stop caste divisions.
3. Break the bias – build the future.
4. All humans are equal – no caste, no discriminations.

7. What do you understand by the term sexual division of labour?

- ❖ A system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organized by them through the domestic helpers.

8. What is secularism? Why is it necessary to have secularism in India?

- ❖ Secularism means the state treats all religions equally and gives freedom to follow any religion.
- ❖ It is needed in India to keep harmony among people of different religions.

9. Communalism means _____

- ❖ Thinking only your religion is right and creating hate or conflict between different religions.

10. What do you know about apartheid?

- ❖ Apartheid was a system in South Africa that separated people by race and gave more rights to white people.

11. “Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes” support the statement.?

Ans:

- ❖ This is a form of hierarchical social division seen everywhere, but is rarely recognised in the study of politics.
- ❖ The gender division tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable.
- ❖ However, it is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.

4. POLITICAL PARTIES.

LEVEL - 1: RISING STAR

1. Why are political parties necessary in a democracy? Explain.

- ❖ Represent diverse interests and ideologies.
- ❖ Contest and organize elections.
- ❖ Form and run government.
- ❖ Shape and implement public policies.
- ❖ Ensure accountability and transparency.
- ❖ Foster citizen participation in democracy.
- ❖ Bridge the gap between government and citizens.
- ❖ Encourage political education and awareness.

2. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy?

- ❖ Political parties contest in the elections.
- ❖ They play an important role in the law-making process.
- ❖ They form and run governments.
- ❖ They play the role of opposition party also.
- ❖ They shape public opinion.
- ❖ They connect people with the government.
- ❖ They solve people’s problems by raising their issues in the government.
- ❖ Link between People and Government

3. Suggest some reforms to strengthen political parties so that they perform their functions well.

- ❖ Parties should follow their own rules properly.
- ❖ They should hold free and fair elections inside the party.
- ❖ Too much money use in elections should be stopped.

- ❖ Good, honest people should be given party tickets.
- ❖ More women should be allowed to take part in elections.
- ❖ Parties must show where they get money from.
- ❖ One family should not control the whole party.
- ❖ Parties should work for the people, not just for vote.

4. "Political parties are facing many challenges in democracy." Justify your answer.

- ❖ Ordinary members cannot take part in decision-making.
- ❖ Top leaders make decisions without consulting others.
- ❖ Family politics is increasing (dynastic rule).
- ❖ Money power is used to win elections.
- ❖ Muscle power is used to influence voters.
- ❖ Internal elections in parties are not conducted properly.
- ❖ Parties often do not keep proper records of their members.
- ❖ Voters do not get meaningful choices because many parties have similar ideas.

5. Why don't parties give enough tickets to women? Is that also due to lack of internal democracy?

Political parties do not give enough tickets to women mainly due to:

1. Patriarchal attitudes.
2. Lack of women in leadership.
3. Money – muscle politics.
4. Absence of internal democracy.
5. Candidate selection is not transparent.

Is lack of internal democracy a reason?

6. Yes, absolutely. If parties practiced true internal democracy.
7. Regular internal elections.
8. Transparent ticket distribution.

More women would naturally get tickets.

1 MARKS QUESTIONS:

6. What is a political party?

- ❖ A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

7. Give two examples of regional parties.

- ❖ TDP, YSRCP, DMK, JSP

8. Which of these is a national party - BJP/TDP/DMK/AGP.

Ans:BJP

9. What is an alliance or front?

- ❖ A group of two or more political parties

10. What is a manifesto?

- ❖ A public declaration of policy and aims, especially one issued before an election by a political party or candidate.

11. Name two national parties.

1. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).
2. Indian National Congress (INC)

12. What is a national party?

- ❖ A party which secures at least 6% of total votes in four states and wins at least 2% of seats in Lok Sabha

13. BJP: National Party; TDP:

- ❖ Regional party

14. In which country does the two-party system exist?

Ans: USA

LEVEL – 2: SHINING STARS

8 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. Examine the role of political parties in a democratic country.

- ❖ Political parties play a key role in democracy.
- ❖ They connecting the government and citizens.
- ❖ The represent different ideas and interests of the people.
- ❖ Political parties contest election.
- ❖ Parties form and run governments.
- ❖ Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- ❖ They also educate voters.
- ❖ They mobilize public opinion.
- ❖ Overall, they serve as a bridge, ensuring that the voices of the citizens.

2. What are the characteristics of a political party?

- ❖ A group of people with common values and shared goals.
- ❖ Get into power through constitutional means.
- ❖ Aim to promote national welfare and national interests.
- ❖ It has a leader, workers and supporters.
- ❖ It is a group of people who come together to contest elections.
- ❖ It has a fixed ideology and programme.
- ❖ Parties act as a link between the government and the people.
- ❖ They play a key role in a democratic system by offering choices to the voters.

5. OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

LEVEL – 1: RISING STAR

4 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. What are the merits and demerits of democracy?

The merits of democracy:

- ❖ Democracy is more accountable form of government.
- ❖ Democracy improves the quality of decision making.

Demerits of Democracy:

- ❖ Leaders keep on changing this leads to instability.
- ❖ Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.

2. How is unity important for India today?

- ❖ India has many cultures, so unity helps people live together peacefully.
- ❖ It keeps the country strong and stable.
- ❖ Unity helps the nation develop faster.
- ❖ It reduces fights between different groups.

3. How does democracy produce accountable, responsive, and legitimate government?

- ❖ In a democracy, people elect their leaders through free and fair elections.
- ❖ The elected representatives form the government.
- ❖ People can change the government by voting in the next elections.
- ❖ This keeps the leaders accountable to the people.

4. Explain the challenges to democracy.

- ❖ Corruption weakens public trust.
- ❖ Lack of awareness affects good voting.
- ❖ Money power makes elections unfair.
- ❖ Social divisions create conflicts.

5. What are the conditions under which democratic democracy accommodate social diversities?

- ❖ Democracy is not simple simply the rule by a single majority opinion.
- ❖ The majority always needs to work with them minority.
- ❖ Government function to represent the general view.
- ❖ It does not encourage any kind of discrimination example cash religion colour race etc.

- ❖ Every citizen has the chance being in majority at some point of.

LEVEL – 2: SHINING STAR

1. Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich. Give arguments to support or oppose this assertion.

- ❖ No. I do not agree with this statement.
- ❖ Dictatorship does not help any poor country become rich.
- ❖ A dictator enjoys power without any limitations.
- ❖ Economic development depends on resources and policies.

2. Explain the Right to Information act.

- ❖ RTI Act was passed in 2005 to promote transparency and accountability.
- ❖ It gives citizens the right to seek information from government offices.
- ❖ Helps in fighting corruption and improving governance.
- ❖ Strengthens democracy by empowering people to ask questions.

3. Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens – Do you agree?

- ❖ Yes. I agree with this statement.
- ❖ Democracy gives equal opportunity to all the people.
- ❖ Thus, there should be less inequality in democracy.
- ❖ But in democracy, we can't stop anyone from earning money.
- ❖ Hence, democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens.

1.DEVELOPMENT (ECONOMICS) (1M & 4 M)

LEVEL -1 (RISING STARS & SHINING STARS)

1. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

- ❖ It helps to save natural resources for the future.
- ❖ It keeps the environment clean and safe.
- ❖ It supports the needs of both present and future generations.
- ❖ It allows long-term economic and social development.

2. How is the UNDP's development criterion different from the World Bank's?

World Bank:

Uses per capita income to classify countries as developed or developing.

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme):

Uses the Human Development Index (HDI) which includes:

Income. Education. Health (life expectancy)

Thus, UNDP gives a broader, people-centred measure of development.

3. Examples of environmental degradation around you:

- ❖ Deforestation
- ❖ Falling levels of ground water
- ❖ Degradation of soil and soil erosion.
- ❖ Water, land and air pollution
- ❖ Burning of fossil fuels.
- ❖ Ozone layer depletion.

4. Four characteristics of development

- ❖ Different people have different development goals.
- ❖ Development includes improvement in income, health, and education.
- ❖ Development also considers equal opportunities and freedom.
- ❖ Development focuses on sustainability for future generations.

5. Why do we use averages? Any limitations?

- Averages help to present a general picture of a situation and compare different groups or regions.

Limitations:

- Averages do not show inequalities.

Example:

- If three people earn ₹1,000, ₹1,000, and ₹1,00,000, the average income is ₹34,000. But this does not reveal the huge difference between their incomes.

1 MARK QUESTIONS

6. What is per capita income / average income?

- Total national income divided by the total population.

7. Expand GDP.

- Gross Domestic Product

8. Development of a country can generally be determined by —

Ans: (d) all the above

- (a) Its percapita income
- (b) its average literacy level
- (c) health status of its people.
- (d) all the above

9. Define Infant Mortality Rate.

- Number of children dying before the age of one year per 1,000 live births.

10. Expand HDI.

- Human Development Index

11. Table-Based Question:

Which state is better in terms of literacy rate?

- Kerala has the highest literacy rate (94%).

State	Infant mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate% 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

12. Expand BMI.

Ans: Body Mass Index

13. Expand WTO.

Ans: World Trade Organization

14. What is National Development?

National development refers to the overall improvement in the economic, social, political, and cultural aspects of a country.

15. Expand UNDP.

Ans: United Nations Development Programme

16. Define Literacy Rate.

- Percentage of people aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding.

17. Define Net Attendance Ratio.

- The percentage of children in a specific age group attending school at a particular level (such as primary or secondary).

LEVEL - II (SHINING STARS)

1) Present sources of energy in India and future possibilities:

The present sources of energy that are used by the people of India are:

1. Thermal electricity with coal.
2. Hydro electricity.
3. Crude oil.
4. Fire wood and cow dung.
5. Solar energy.

50 Years Later: Clean, smart, and sustainable energy like solar, wind energy hydrogen, Nuclear Fusion, Advanced Batteries & Storage, Eco-friendly Transport, and AI-managed grids could power the nation.

2) What is the main criterion used by the World Bank to classify countries? What are the limitations?

Main Criterion:

Per capita income (Average income of a country)

Limitations:

- Does not show income inequalities.
- Ignores health, education, and quality of life.
- Does not consider sustainability.

A country with high income but poor social indicators may still be considered developed inaccurately.

2. SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY. (8M)

LEVEL -1 (RISING STARS & SHINING STARS)

1) Analysis and Classification of Economic Activities in India.

- ❖ Economic activities are mainly grouped into three sectors – Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary.
- ❖ Primary sector includes activities like farming, fishing, mining, and forestry.
- ❖ Secondary sector includes industries that convert raw materials into finished goods like factories,

construction, and manufacturing.

- ❖ Tertiary sector includes services such as transport, banking, education, health, and communication.
- ❖ Primary sector provides raw materials, which are used by industries in the secondary sector.
- ❖ Secondary sector adds value by processing raw materials into useful products.
- ❖ Tertiary sector supports both other sectors by offering essential services.
- ❖ Classifying activities helps the government to plan development and improve employment opportunities.

2) How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Give examples.

- The tertiary sector does not produce goods, unlike primary & secondary.
- It provides services that support the production process and improve daily life.

Differences:

- Primary sector: Produces raw materials (farming, fishing).
- Secondary sector: Converts raw materials into finished goods (factories).
- Tertiary sector: Provides services (no goods produced).

Examples of Tertiary Sector: Banking. Transport. Education. Healthcare. Communication. Tourism

3) Distinguish between Organised and Unorganised Sectors"

Organised Sectors	Unorganised Sectors
❖ Employees work fixed hours everyday.	❖ Working hours are irregular and very regularly.
❖ Salaries are paid regularly and on time	❖ Wages are often irregular and maybe delayed.
❖ Workers have job security and stability.	❖ Workers don't have job security and stability
❖ Employees receive benefits like P.F, pensions and leave.	❖ No benefits like P.F, pensions and Leave are provided
❖ Government Rules & Labour laws are strictly followed.	❖ Rules and labour laws are usually not followed.

4) observe the table and answers the following questions

4. Fill the following table giving one example each from your area.

	Well managed organisation	Badly managed organisation
Public sector		
Private sector		

Public Sector : Well-Managed Organisation

ONGC, BHEL, Indian Railways (efficient services, good facilities)

Badly-Managed Organisation: Ration shops

Private Sector : Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Reliance Industries, Infosys

Badly-Managed Organisation: Restaurants, factories, private shops,

5)The workers in the Unorganised sector need protection on the following issues. Wages,Safety and health. Explain with examples?

- ❖ Workers in the unorganised sector get low wages.
- ❖ Their income is not regular.
- ❖ They do not get paid leave.
- ❖ They do not get medical insurance.
- ❖ There are no safety measures at work.
- ❖ Workers face high risk of injuries.
- ❖ Their health gets affected due to long hours and bad conditions.
- ❖ They accept these jobs for survival because they have no other option

1 MARK QUESTIONS

6) How many sectors is the economy divided into? Name them.

- Three sectors: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary

7) Industries belong to which sector?

Ans: Secondary sector

8) In which sector do most people work in India?

Ans: Primary sector (agriculture)

9) Activities included in the Primary Sector

- Farming, fishing, forestry, mining, dairy, animal husbandry.

10) Which sector is growing fastest in India's GDP?

Ans: Tertiary sector

11) Which year was MGNREGA implemented? Ans: 2005

LEVEL -2 (SHINING STARS) 8 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. The following table given the GDP in Rupees (Crores) by the three sectors.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000

1) Calculate the share of the three sectors in GDP for 2000 and 2013.

I) Share of the Three Sectors in GDP – Simple Answers

Year 2000: Total GDP (2000): $52,000 + 48,500 + 1,33,500 = 2,34,000$ crore

- Sector Share (%) i) Primary= 22.22% ii) Secondary=20.72% iii) Tertiary= 57.05%

Simple explanation: In 2000, the Tertiary sector contributed the highest share to GDP (about 57%).

Year 2013: Total GDP (2013): $8,00,500 + 10,74,000 + 38,68,000 = 57,42,500$ crore

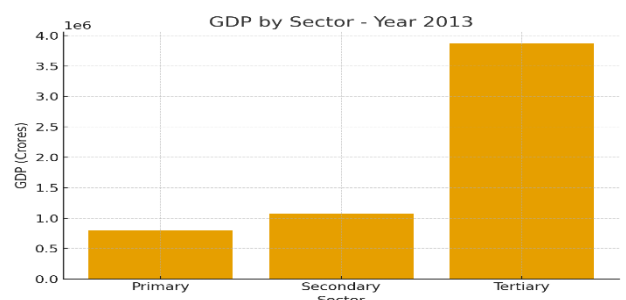
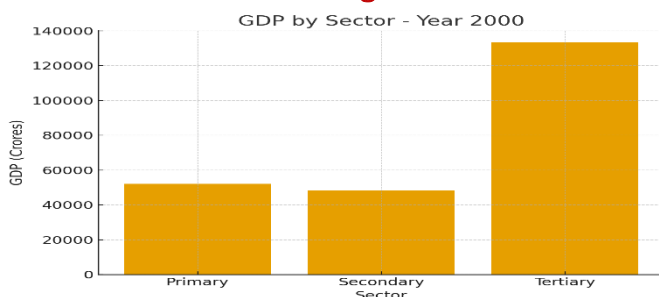
- Sector Share (%): i) Primary=13.94% ii) Secondary=18.71% iii) Tertiary=67.35%

Simple explanation:

By 2013, the Tertiary sector became even stronger, contributing about 67% to GDP.

The Primary sector share reduced to 14%.

II) Show the data as a bar diagram



iii) Conclusions from the bar graph

1. Tertiary sector shows the highest growth from 2000 to 2013.

2. Primary sector's share decreased from 22% to 14%, showing slow growth.

iv) Share of the Primary Sector in 2013

The share of the Primary Sector in 2013 = 13.94% (approximately 14%).

2) What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the Urban and Rural areas?

Disguised unemployment means more people are working than required, and even if some workers leave, production does not decrease.

Rural Example:

- A family farm needs only 3 people, but 6 people are working.
- The extra 3 are disguisedly unemployed.

Urban Example:

- At a small shop, only 1 helper is needed, but the owner keeps 3 helpers.
- If 2 leave, the shop still runs the same.

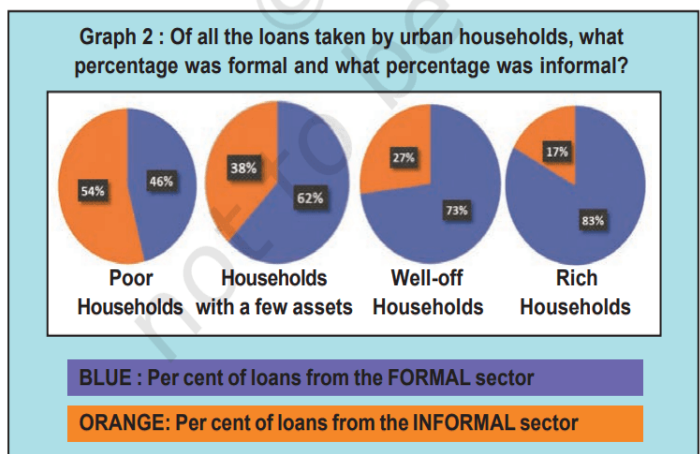
3. MONEY AND CREDIT.

(8M)

LEVEL -1 (RISING STARS & SHINING STARS)

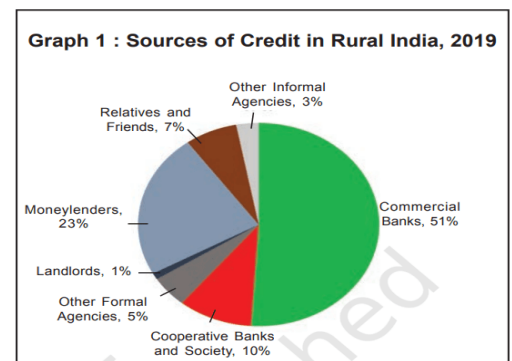
1) Observe the pie graph and analyse it.

- ❖ The graph shows loans taken by different types of urban households
- ❖ Poor households take 46% loans from formal and 54% from informal sources.
- ❖ Households with few assets take 62% from formal and 38% from informal sources.
- ❖ Well-off households take 73% from formal and 27% from informal sources.
- ❖ Rich households take 83% from formal and 17% from informal sources.
- ❖ As income increases, dependence on formal loans increases.
- ❖ Poor people depend more on moneylenders and informal sources.
- ❖ Rich people easily get bank loans and formal credit facilities

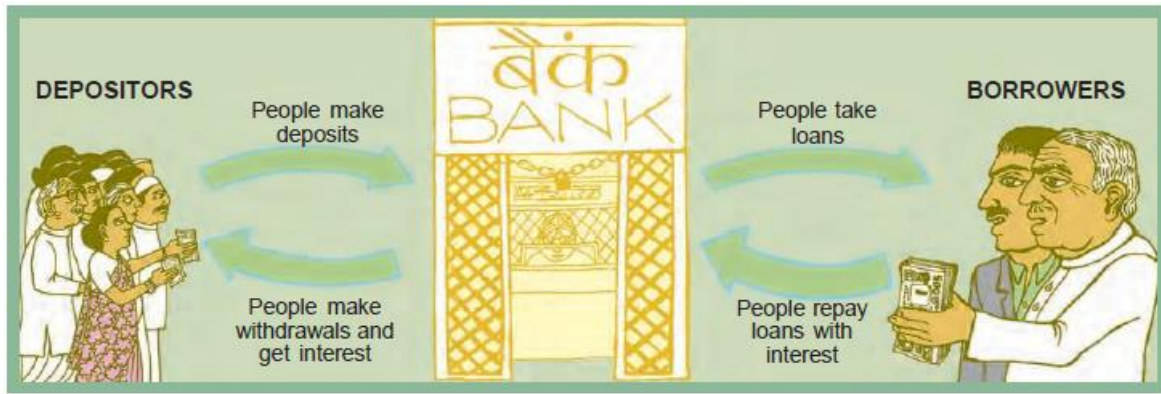


2) Observe the pie graph and analyse it.

- ❖ The graph shows different sources of credit used by rural households in 2019.
- ❖ Commercial banks provided the highest share of credit (51%).
- ❖ Cooperative banks and societies provided 10% of total credit.
- ❖ Moneylenders provided 23% of the credit to rural people.
- ❖ Relatives and friends gave 7% of the total loans.
- ❖ Other informal agencies provided 3% and landlords provided 1%.
- ❖ Other formal agencies like regional banks provided 5%.
- ❖ Overall, formal sources (banks and cooperatives) provided more loans than informal



3) Observe the picture and answers the following questions.



a) What do the banks do with the deposits which they accept from the public?

Banks keep a small part of the deposits for daily withdrawals and lend the major portion to borrowers as loans. b)

Banks in India these days hold about percent of their deposits.

Banks hold about 15% of their deposits as cash.

c) What do banks use major portion of the deposits for?

Banks use the major portion of the deposits to give loans to people and businesses.

d) Those who have surplus funds are called

Those who have surplus funds are called depositors.

LEVEL -2(SHINING STARS)

1) "Analysis of Organised and Unorganised Sectors"

Organised Sectors	Unorganised Sectors
❖ Employees work fixed hours everyday.	❖ Working hours are irregular and very regularly.
❖ Salaries are paid regularly and on time	❖ Wages are often irregular and maybe delayed.
❖ Workers have job security and stability.	❖ Workers don't have job security and stability
❖ Employees receive benefits like P.F, pensions and leave.	❖ No benefits like P.F, pensions and Leave are provided
❖ Government Rules & Labour laws are strictly followed.	❖ Rules and labour laws are usually not followed.

2) What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.

- ❖ SHG means Self Help Group.
- ❖ It is a small group of poor women.
- ❖ Members save money every month.
- ❖ They give small loans to members from the savings.
- ❖ It helps develop the habit of saving
- ❖ Members start small businesses and earn income.
- ❖ It helps them avoid moneylenders.
- ❖ Women move forward with self-confidence.

4.GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY. (1M & 2M)

LEVEL -1. (RISING STARS & SHINING STARS)

1) "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain this statement.

- ❖ "Globalisation has not had a uniform impact.
- ❖ Standard of living improved
- ❖ It has benefited only skilled people in cities.
- ❖ It has not benefited the unskilled people in rural areas

2) What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

- ❖ Globalisation is the process of rapid integration of countries.
- ❖ It happens through foreign trade and foreign investment.

3) How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?

- ❖ It helps to attract foreign investments
- ❖ It helps companies in being progressive.
- ❖ This will lead to an increase in the company's competitiveness.
- ❖ The competition in the market is increasing day by day

4) What are the difference between Foreign trade and Foreign Investment?

- ❖ Foreign trade is the exchange of goods and services across borders
- ❖ while foreign investment is the purchase of assets in a foreign country.
- ❖ This will lead to an increase in the company's competitiveness.
- ❖ The competition in the market is increasing day by day.

5) Write about World Trade Organisation.

- ❖ WTO aim is to liberalise international trade.
- ❖ WTO establishes rules regarding international trade.
- ❖ Resolves disputes between countries.
- ❖ Organises trade negotiations for lowering trade barriers.

1 MARK QUESTIONS :

6) What is the Main channel Connecting distant Countries?

Trade

7. Give example of Indian MNC's:

Infosys, Ranbaxy, TCS etc.

8. Find out mis matched pair:

(A) Tata motors - Automobile, (B) Ranbaxy - Information Technology.

Ans.B

This is mismatched (because Ranbaxy belongs to Pharmaceuticals).

9. Expand the Word MNC.... Multinational company

10 .Expand the Word SEZ..... Special economic zone

11. Expand the Word WTO World trade organization

12. Expand the Word ILO.....International labor organization

13. What are the factors playing a major role in the globalization Process?

Technology and migrations

14. Give an example for trade barrier.

Taxes / Tariff

15. What is tariff?

Tax levied on imported goods

16. How many Countries are members of the WTO?

160 Countries.

2 MARK QUESTIONS : LEVEL -2 (SHINING STARS)

1) Why are trade barriers imposed on the foreign trade investment in a Country?

Countries impose trade barriers because:

- ❖ To protect domestic industries from foreign competition.
- ❖ To control imports of harmful or unnecessary goods.
- ❖ To protect jobs in the country.
- ❖ To safeguard national security (e.g., defence goods).

2) What are the Various ways in which MNC's Set up Control (or) produce in other Countries?

- ❖ Setting up new factories/offices in other countries.
- ❖ Joint ventures with local companies.
- ❖ Buying (Takeover) of local companies to gain control.
- ❖ Using local companies as suppliers to reduce cost.
- ❖ Contract production – getting goods produced locally.

3) What is meant by trade barrier?

- ❖ A trade barrier is any rule or tax that a government uses to restrict or control foreign trade.
Example: import duty, quotas, bans.

4) What is Liberalisation?

- ❖ Removing barriers or set by the government is what is known as liberalisation..

5) "We will shift this factory to another country. It has become expensive here.

- ❖ "Higher wages and better working conditions have led to increased costs."
- ❖ "Therefore, we have decided to shift this factory to another country — please begin the necessary preparations."

6) Observe the picture and answers the following questions.

- ❖ This shows the negative impact of globalization on poor people.
- ❖ The picture conveys that inequality between the rich and the poor is increasing.
- ❖ 3. Therefore, it teaches us that development should be equal and beneficial to everyone.

5. CONSUMER RIGHTS

(4 & 2 MARKS)

LEVEL -1 (RISING STARS & SHINING STARS)

1) Mention a few factors which cause exploitation of consumers?

1. Black marketing. 2. Unfair trade practices. 3. False Advertisements. 4. Lack of Awareness

2) What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?

1. The Consumer Protection Act of 1986 was passed. 2. Established consumer forums.
3. Right to information act was introduced. 4.. For quick justice in consumer complaints.

3) Critically examine the progress of consumer movement in India.

- ❖ The movement has increased consumer awareness.
- ❖ Now the people are more likely to fight for their rights.

4) Describe some of your duties as consumers if you visit a shopping complex in your locality.

- ❖ We should check the MRP, manufacturing date, and expiry date before buying any product.
- ❖ We must always take a bill or receipt for every purchase.
- ❖ We should read the label and product information carefully.
- ❖ We must behave responsibly inside the shopping complex and not damage any goods.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

5) Prepare any two slogans to alert consumers.

- ❖ "Check labels, know your rights!"
- ❖ "Stay aware, avoid unfair trade!"

6) Suppose you buy a bottle of jam and a bread packet. Which logo or mark you will have to look for and why?

1. You must look for Agmark. 2. Because to ensure them as agricultural products.

7) How consumer protection councils help the consumers?

- ❖ They create awareness among consumers about their rights and responsibilities.
- ❖ They guide consumers on how to file complaints when they are cheated or face unfair practices.
- ❖ They protect consumers by taking action against dishonest sellers and unfair trade practices.
- ❖ They ensure fair treatment so that consumers get good quality products and services at reasonable prices.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS : LEVEL -2. (SHINING STARS)

1) Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples.

- ❖ To avoid cheating – For example, a shopkeeper may charge a higher price than MRP.
- ❖ To get quality products – For example, buying items with ISI/Agmark marks ensures good quality.
- ❖ To stay safe – For example, checking expiry date on medicines protects our health.
- ❖ To use our rights – For example, if we receive a faulty product, we can complain and get a replacement.

2) Mention some of the rights of consumers and write a few sentences on each.

- ❖ Right to Safety – Consumers must get safe products that do not harm health.
- ❖ Right to Information – Buyers should know full details: price, ingredients, expiry date.
- ❖ Right to Choose – Consumers should have the freedom to select from different brands.
- ❖ Right to Redressal – If cheated or harmed, consumers can complain and get compensation.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

3)What is the difference between consumer protection council and consumer disputes Redressal Commission?

Consumer Protection Council (CPC)

- ❖ It educates people about their consumer rights.
- ❖ It advises the government on consumer protection laws.

Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (CDRC):

- ❖ It handles complaints from consumers against sellers or companies.
- ❖ It gives justice in cases of faulty goods or bad services.

4)What do you think should be the role of government to protect consumers?

- ❖ Make strict laws to stop unfair trade practices.
- ❖ Check quality and safety of products (ISI, AGMARK).
- ❖ Set up consumer courts for quick complaint redressal.
- ❖ Create awareness through ads and campaigns.

5)For the following products/services discuss what safety rules should be observed by the producer.

a) LPG cylinder b) Cinema theatre

LPG cylinder

- ❖ Must test cylinders for leaks.
- ❖ Provide proper seal and expiry date.

Cinema theatre

- ❖ Should have clear emergency exits.
- ❖ Maintain fire safety equipment.

6) Your friend has been sold a Medicine that has crossed its expiry date. What steps should she take to protect her rights as a consumer ?

- ❖ Immediately stop using the expired medicine.
- ❖ Keep the bill and medicine packet as proof.
- ❖ Complain to the shopkeeper and ask for replacement/refund.
- ❖ File a complaint with Consumer Helpline or Consumer Court if needed.

PALNADU SOCIAL GROUP

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING IN INDIA MAP

States / Union Territories :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Kerala
5. Gujarat
6. Punjab
7. Bihar
8. Rajasthan
9. Meghalaya
10. Ladakh
11. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
12. Lakshadweep
13. Uttar Pradesh
14. Madhya Pradesh

Major Cities / Capitals:

1. New Delhi
2. Mumbai
3. Bengaluru
4. Amaravati
5. Kolkata
6. Chennai
7. Hyderabad
8. South Central Railway (Secunderabad)

Neighbouring Countries:

1. Pakistan
2. Nepal
3. Bangladesh
4. Sri Lanka
5. Afghanistan

Physical Features:

1. Aravalli Mountains
2. Thar Desert
3. Deccan Plateau
4. Chota Nagpur Plateau

Ports/Water Bodies:

1. Kandla Port
2. Bay of Bengal
3. Indian Ocean

Rivers:

1. River Ganga
2. River Sindhu (Indus)
3. River Narmada
4. River Godavari
5. River Krishna
6. River Mahanadi

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING IN WORLD MAP

Countries

1. India
2. Japan
3. China
4. Israel
5. Sri Lanka
6. Saudi Arabia
7. Bangladesh
8. Ukraine
9. France
10. Russia
11. England
12. Germany
13. Belgium
14. Poland
15. Italy
16. Canada
17. Mexico
18. United States of America (USA)
19. South Korea
20. Austria
21. Brazil
22. Argentina
23. Australia
24. Egypt
25. Nigeria
26. South Africa
27. Portugal

Seas and Oceans:

1. Red sea
2. Pacific Ocean
3. Atlantic Ocean
4. Indian Ocean
5. Black sea
6. Mediterranean sea

Prepared by :: DCEB TEAM PALNADU DISTRICT

1.MIRIYALA SIVA SANKAR

SA (SOCIAL STUDIES)

ZPHS KOTAPPA KONDA

NARASARAOPET.

PALNADU DISTRICT.

2.YEDLURI. RAM BABU

SA (SOCIAL STUDIES)

ZPHS RAJU PALEM

RAJU PALEM

PALNADU DISTRICT

3. BODIGIRI PRASADU

SA (SOCIAL STUDIES).

ZPHS KANKATAPALEM,

BAPATLA DISTRICT.

4.YENDLURI HANUMAYAMMA

SA (SOCIAL STUDIES)

ZPHS BOPPUDI,

PALNADU DISTRICT

5. SK.ABDUL LATHEEF

SA (SOCIAL STUDIES)

ZPHS JONNALAGADDA , NARASARAOPET MANDAL PALNADU

6. SADINENI RAMESH

PGT (CIVICS)

APMS IPUR, IPUR MANDAL, PALNADU DISTRICT

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9.V. RAGAVIAH SA (SOCIAL STUDIES) ZPHS L.GARLA PADU

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